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Volume 4, Number 5 March-April, 1976

CAT Progress and Rural Meet Reported

The Board of Crime Control awarded subgrants totaling $104,158.18 during its March 25-26 meeting and $398,613.22 during its April 29-30 meeting. The amounts awarded by category are as follows:

	March	April
Replacement Manpower	$ 1,650.20	$ 671.45
Juvenile Probation	20,390.41	
In & Out-of-State Training	44,617.22	7,499.46
Equipment	9,930.84	11,742.00
Police Workload	9,000.00	
Community Awareness/CJA	13,169.84	
Communications	5,399.67	19,619.66
M.L.E.A.		80,000.00
P.O.S.T.		39.42
Parole/Probation Officers		19,800.00
C.J.S. Interns		13,560.60
Courts		3,805.24
Local Jails		3,034.67
Consolidation/Special Impact Program		2,471.22
Target Crime Areas		186,469.50
L.E.T.S.		50,000.00

Mike Lavin described the progress made at the April 15 meeting in Helena for planning the October Supervisory Board Conference in Colorado Springs. Board members were asked to rank five topics in order of importance to determine subjects for discussion on the agenda. These were: the extent of crime, the victim and social responsibility, victimless crime, mandatory sentencing, and women in policing.

Larry Petersen, MBCC police planner, reported on the outcome of the LLEA-sponsored Rural Law Enforcement Conference held last November in Colorado. Criminal justice practitioners from Region VIII (N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo., Colo., Utah, and Montana) attended. Representing Montana were Tom Grewe, Glasgow Chief of Police, Joe Sol, Chief of the Highway Patrol, David Demmons, Hamilton Deputy Probation Officer, and Petersen.

A recently released final report on the conference listed areas of need, ranked by the conferees in their "affinity groups" (similar professions). Sheriffs ranked "citizen participation" highest, followed by "24-hour service;" municipal police were most concerned with "training for small

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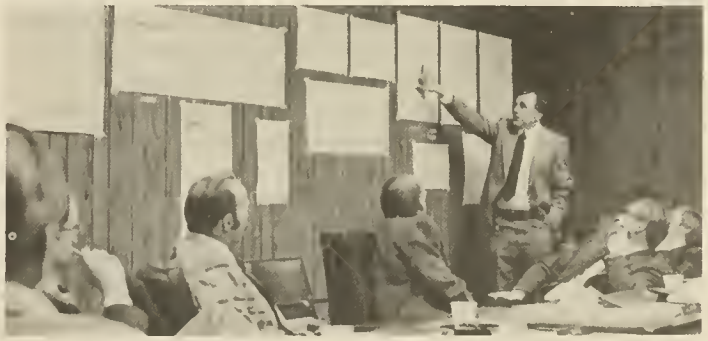

Worring lays out his strategy.

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Published at
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana

BIG BROTHERS, SISTERS AIMS TO HELP KIDS

Big Brothers and Sisters of Helena was established in 1968 to serve the needs of girls and boys aged five to 13 who would benefit by the "model" set by an older male or female, who have no recourse in the way of other activities or [illegible] tions, and who may be "pre-delinquent" [illegible] this group has no formal connection with [illegible] agency or with juvenile probation).

Dick Whitmore serves as program director in Helena; Dennis Dohy is assistant director; Madge Estenson manages referrals.

When asked how the matching of a girl or boy with a big sister or brother takes place, all agreed it is a sort of "magical process," but one in which only one in 15 matches fails to succeed. "The matching process is quite a responsibility — after it is done we hope the relationship grows by itself," said Estenson. For the match that does not succeed, a rematch is arranged.

The most frequently seen candidate for little brother or sister is a child from a one-parent (female) family where the child needs an older male to identify with. However, matches have been formed between a big sister and little brother, and between a big brother and little sister, where the child's need requires.

Many of the pairs form very close attachments, some lasting for years, even after one or the other may have moved away. Besides the kindness provided a child, Whitmore said, there is the benefit a big brother or sister derives from providing companionship to that child — the kids are "so appreciative."

According to the staff, girls average about 10 years of age; boys slightly older.

A big brother or sister commits to a nine-month stint, after first going through two orientation sessions. In-service training is scheduled twice yearly for volunteers; a newsletter and slide presentations also provide new ideas.

It is recommended that a big brother or sister spend at least three or four hours a week with the child in activities that range from talking, going out for ice cream or a hamburger, seeing a movie, shooting pool, visiting the "Y," attending scheduled activities such as parties (costume, Christmas), boating, hiking, fishing, and skiing, to name a few. Some merchants cooperate with the two-for-one program, which allows the big and little sisters and brothers to avail themselves of services, merchandise, or entertainment for the price of one person.

Ten new matches are made each month, according to Dohy, but the number of kids continues to exceed the number of volunteers.

Each chapter of Big Brothers and Sisters has a board of directors responsible for writing grants, securing funds, screening and interviewing, and setting policy. The boards comprise judges, doctors, housewives, lawyers — all socially oriented, broad-spectrum groups.

The chapters are currently organizing into a federation which will work for the benefit of all for purposes of funding, sharing information, continuity, and advertising. The Federation hopes to establish [illegible]er tie with school districts, as referrals some[illegible]come from teachers. Big Brothers and Sisters [illegible] school, family, and society should be closely [illegible]ed.

Currently there are chapters in Butte, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, Great Falls, Livingston, Baker, Lewistown, and Thompson Falls in addition to Helena, with several more in the works. The Federation holds workshops for its staff, providing resource people and technical assistance in developing chapters in outlying areas.

Big Brothers and Sisters of Helena receives funds from the Youth Development Bureau, United Givers, the students of Carroll College, and the Board of Crime Control. Special projects such as the recent production of "Oliver!" also bring funds into the Federation.

CAT PROGRESS, RURAL MEET —

(Continued from Page 1)

agencies" and by "cooperation." Highway patrol ranked "salary" first, then "physical facilities," "cooperation," and "record system." Corrections/courts personnel chose "cooperation" as their primary concern. Secondary concerns were "physical facilities," "resolving interagency conflict," and "fiscal alternatives." SPA resource people rated "evaluation of services" highest and "record system" next.

The conference then chose six major needs which would become the focal point for the rest of the conference and to which it would address recommendations. These were:

1) Need for cooperation, coordination, and resource sharing among law enforcement jurisdictions;

2) Need to provide training to widely dispersed law enforcement personnel in small agencies;

3) Need for adequate salary and benefits;

4) Need for fiscal alternatives to support law enforcement services in the face of constricting local tax base;

5) Need to find effective means whereby citizens can participate in crime prevention and abatement;

6) Need to determine the basic rights of rural citizens in law enforcement services.

The conference then ranked several recommendations for each need, aimed at meeting the needs.

Two recommendations carried national significance:

1) that a rural directorate be established within LEAA, and

2) that provision be made for a National Clearinghouse for Rural Exemplary Projects.

Further recommendations were made with im-

(Continued on Page 4)

Offenses up 17.5%, Arrests Down 2.6% in '75

The MBCC Criminal Justice Data Center has just released figures on arrests and offenses for the year 1975, the most recent period for which the Center has complete data.

According to Bill Erwin of the Data Center, Montana law enforcement agencies reported 33,174 total offenses classified into the seven major index crimes. Crimes against persons increased 33.8% over 1974, with aggravated assault showing the largest jump (40.9%) of all the "person" offenses. The 132 rapes that occurred statewide represent a 23.4% rise from the previous year.

Property crimes increased by 12%, with 31,187 total offenses reported. Motor vehicle theft led the list with 2,530 offenses, for a 19.6% rise; burglary was up 13.4% with 7,240 offenses reported.

Serious felony offenses, including forgery, vandalism, sex offenses, violation of narcotic drug laws, and simple assault, among others, rose by 29.1% with 14,232 total crimes. Offenses against family and children (such as abandonment, failure to pay support, etc.) increased 188.2%. Other crimes showing significant increases were drug law violations, up 81.3%, and buying or receiving stolen property, up 79.9%.

Combined, major seven offenses and serious felony offenses showed a 17.5% increase statewide in 1975.

It is interesting to note that Erwin's publication "Crime in Montana 1974" predicted 32,142 actual crimes (seven major) in 1975, which is a percent difference of just 3.2 over the number of crimes actually reported, 33,174.

A total of 43,378 arrests were reported by Montana law enforcement agencies in 1975, a total decrease of 2.6% for the year. While felony arrests were 16.3% more numerous in 1975, misdemeanor arrests were down 5.6%, resulting in the overall decrease.

The greatest increases were noted in assault (40.9%), rape (23.4%), and robbery (17.2%).

The most notable decrease in misdemeanor arrests are alcohol-related arrests, which show a peak in 1973, a decline in 1974, and a further decline in 1975. House Bill 909, from the 1974 legislative session, represented the major part of the decriminalization of alcohol-related offenses, and Senate Bill 61, from the 1975 session, completed the legislation.

Juveniles account for 23% of misdemeanor arrests consistently over the five years from 1971 through 1975, and 23% of felony arrests for the same period with the exception of 1974, when the juvenile percentage was 26%.

The felony arrest profile by sex shows that females have accounted for 10-11% of the arrests over the same five years, and for 15-19% of misdemeanor arrests for the same period.

The chart below shows the numbers of reported index crimes for the years 1974-75.

Copies of the report will be available from the MBCC Criminal Justice Data Center.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES
1974 - 1975

Offense	1974	1975	Percent Change
Homicide	44	46	4.6
Rape	107	132	23.4
Robbery	296	347	17.2
Aggravated Assault	1038	1462	40.9
Total Offenses Against Persons	1485	1987	33.8
Burglary	6387	7240	13.4
Larceny-Theft	19339	21417	10.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	2116	2530	19.6
Total Offenses Against Property	27842	31187	12.0
Total 7 Major Offenses	29327	33174	13.1

CAT PROGRESS, RURAL MEET —

(Continued from Page 2)

plications for the six-state region relative to the function of the LEAA rural office.

The Board was advised that the Criminal Justice Information Systems committee anticipates writing draft legislation at its meeting June 9-14.

Ray Worring, manager of the Missoula City/County Crime Attack Team, reported the unit's activity for the past year and presented a proposal for the program's action phase.

To arrive at its present point, much preliminary research was done. A consumer survey was conducted, and provided data on reported and unreported crimes. The CAT unit's people personally interviewed a representative sample of the general public, the criminal justice system, and the business community. A working document was produced by means of geo-coding criminal and other activity in each neighborhood for each month.

An assessment was made of each agency's function and what steps it follows, resulting in an evaluation of present resources and indication as to where to place additional resources.

As the implementation of the crime attack strategy progresses, crime reports will continue to be fed into the information system in order to feed strategies back into the regular prevention network. Displacements of criminal activity into adjacent areas will be carefully monitored.

Law enforcement officers working with the CAT unit will be regular officers who are assigned to it.

Working with the concept of management by objective, each agency or department involved will be taking ownership of its part of the program.

Worring said there has already been considerable public and commercial interest in the program, and he plans to present the strategy to local groups as well as to the media.

The intent of the CAT unit, he said, is to make crime more risky and less profitable in Missoula County. It is hoped that reduction of target crimes will lead to the reduction of other crimes as well, and that the generation of greater public involvement and response to target crimes may show the way to generation of the same response toward other crimes now seemingly beyond the public's control.

Jerry Johnson, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer (Missoula County) has been named to replace John Thomas on the Board, and John North of the Attorney General's office was appointed to replace Tom Budewitz.

CJ Grad List Is Available

A listing of spring graduates of Montana colleges and universities in criminal justice-related curricula has been compiled by the Board of Crime Control. These graduates have earned associate, bachelors', and masters' degrees.

The list gives addresses, degrees, date available for employment, and area of study.

Copies of the list and additional information can be obtained from the Checkmate office.

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Volume 4, Number 4 January-February, 1976

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STATE DOCUMENTS

Board Awards Subgrants, Tours Prison

The Board of Crime Control awarded subgrants totaling $105,745.48 during its January 29-30 meeting and $112,741.43 during its February 26-27 meeting. The amounts awarded by category for each month are as follows:

	January	February
Replacement Manpower	$ 2,402.65	$ 926.23
Post-Graduate Employment	32,698.07	11,680.30
Juvenile Probation	12,426.40	
Supreme Court Law Clerk	12,741.00	
In & Out-of-State Training	13,481.89	10,668.02
County Attorney In-State Training	3,764.25	
Equipment	7,776.85	3,896.80
Courts	1,267.32	380.92
Local Jails	753.16	
Consolidation/Special Impact Programs	9,039.60	
Community Awareness/C. J. A.	3,182.85	8,083.91
Communications	6,201.44	9,329.51
Supreme Court Study/Evidence		10,000.00
CJS Information Systems		9,000.00
Statewide CJS Information Services		3,766.74
Law Student Interns		45,000.00

(Continued on Page 3)

LEGAL RESEARCH ASSISTANCE DISCUSSED

A conference of representatives of associations of judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys and representatives from the Supreme Court, the Legislative Council, and interested state executive agencies was held on December 17 as a result of expressions of need for legal research assistance received by the Montana Board of Crime Control, the Supreme Court, and the Legislative Council.

This conference determined that there were two kinds of needs for research assistance: those that might best be filled by personnel such as law clerks and interns in areas of high caseload, and those arising from inadequate local research resources, which might best be met by a central research service.

The group agreed that a steering committee should be formed to produce tentative proposals and recommendations on manpower assistance and a central facility for consideration by the full conference.

The steering committee met on January 19. Sandra Muckleston, Assistant Dean of the Law School, was elected chairman. In addition to Ms. Muckleston, the membership of the committee in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Virginia Griffing and Mike Lavin presiding over conference.

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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Youth Council Holds First Meeting

On January 15 the Youth Justice Council held its first meeting in Helena.

This group was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and will act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Crime Control.

The legislation required in part that the Council membership should include persons who have "training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice;" who are "representatives of units of local government, law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies such as law enforcement, correction or probation personnel, and juvenile or family court judges, and public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, or youth services departments; representatives of private organizations concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment..."

It was also required that one-third of the members be under the age of 26 at the time of appointment and that the majority be non-governmental employees.

The duties of the Council are to include supervising the planning activities for "JD" monies, writing a plan, setting goals, and having "sign-off" power on spending of monies.

The legislation is designed to provide for the following within two years:

1) de-institutionalization of status offenders (status offenders will have community-based services other than secure custodial facilities);
2) complete separation of adults and youths if within secure custody;
3) coordination of planning efforts and of the services themselves.

Members of the full Council, appointed by Gov. Thomas L. Judge, are:

Hon. Paul Hatfield
Judge, 8th Judicial District
Great Falls

Jeremiah Johnson
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Missoula

Barbara Bellandi
Deputy Sheriff
Butte

Paul Richards
State Representative
Helena

Gregory Jergeson
State Senator
Chinook

Ann Burds
Foster Care Coordinator
Helena

Dennis Busch
Aftercare Group Home
Billings

Gordon Eldredge
Boys' Club of Billings
Billings

Kenneth Olsen, Superintendent
School District No. 1
Missoula

Robert Mattson, Director
Department of Institutions
Helena

Charles O'Leary
Big Brothers & Sisters
Butte

Mary Erb
Great Falls

Edward Butcher
Winifred

Vincent Matule, Director
Casey Family Program
Helena

Harold Hanser
County Attorney
Billings

Daniel Russell, Chief
Bureau of Aftercare
Helena

Suzanne Saltiel
Social Services Supervisor
Bozeman

Patrick Kelly, Attorney
Miles City

Michael Cahill
Aftercare Counselor
Missoula

Carle O'Neil
Columbia Falls

Richard Kerstein
Eastern Montana Community Mental Health Center
Miles City

Carle O'Neil was designated Chairman,

It was decided that an executive committee should be appointed to establish the Council's primary interest areas for study, and that the Council Chairman and the Chairman of the Board of Crime Control should select its members.

Steve Nelsen and Chairman Carle O'Neil.

Board . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

In January the Board elected to retain its meeting schedule of ten meetings a year.

After discussion on the question of fund allocation for the 1976 intern program, the Board decided to divide the total amount allocated for interns, granting $45,000 to the law school for its program and $30,000 to the CJS program.

Ray Jergeson, Juvenile Program Planner, distributed copies of the "Plan Supplement to the Montana Board of Crime Control 1976 Comprehensive Plan," which is required by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Board approved the submission of the plan supplement.

Following the February meeting, which took place in Deer Lodge, Warden Roger Crist led the other Board members and the SPA staff on an extensive tour of the new prison facility, currently under construction. The tour began with the license plate manufacturing operation, which was in full swing, and proceeded to the former medium security building which is being remodeled to accommodate offices, conference rooms, staff rooms for people waiting to go on duty, visiting rooms for inmates, a college-type library, and classrooms. The group also saw the inmate living units and the food service building. Completion date for the construction is expected to be between September, 1976, and January 1, 1977.

The group also visited the existing prison, where it was shown the four-tier cell-block, classrooms, gymnasium, and dining room. Deputy Warden Jim Blodgett furnished abundant historical details about the facility.

MBCC Releases District Court Study

A report recently released by the Montana Board of Crime Control shows that a defendant can usually receive a speedy trial in Montana's courts. The national standard is 90 days from arraignment to final disposition, and Montana falls 70% within that standard.

Data from each of the 18 judicial districts was gathered by the MBCC Criminal Justice Data Center from docket sheets filled out by court clerks. The data used in the study is from docket sheets that were received before January 10, 1976, and reflected a "last action (i.e., sentence, acquittal, or dismissal) occurring in calendar year 1975." Of the total received, 1,443 met all conditions for inclusion in the study.

Guilty pleas were made in 1,118 cases, jury convictions obtained in 48, 249 were dismissed, and 28 resulted in innocent verdicts.

One table, listing cases disposed in district court, shows that more cases involving a conviction were closed by plea (77.5%) than by trial (3.3%) and therefore, according to Virginia Griffing, MBCC

(Continued on Page 4)

Post Task Force Sets Definitions

The POST task force studying regulation of volunteer law enforcement groups in Montana elected Gallatin County Sheriff John Onstad chairman during its meeting on January 21.

Other task force members are: Jack Williams, Helena Police Chief; Larry Marquart, Glendive Police Chief; Chuck Murrish, West Yellowstone Police Chief; Sgt. Jere Wamsley, Billings P. D.; Flathead County Sheriff Al Rierson; Cascade County Chief Deputy James Burnes; Lake County Undersheriff Glenn Frame; and William Steele, Assistant Police Chief, Great Falls P. D.

While some members opposed the formation of volunteer organizations in their own agencies, all agreed that such organizations are necessary in many areas of the state.

It was also agreed that volunteers would not be recruited to replace full-time officers.

While the purpose of the group is to develop a specific bill on the volunteer system to be presented to the next legislature, it was felt that such a bill should be broad enough not to infringe on the statutory rights of an elected sheriff or a police chief.

The task force agreed on the following definitions:

Reserve Officer: A reserve officer is a sworn, part-time, non-regular, volunteer member of a law enforcement agency who is a peace officer as defined in Section 95-210 RCM 1947, and has arrest authority as described in Section 95-608 RCM 1947, only when authorized to function as a representative of such agency to perform general law enforcement duties.

Auxiliary Officer: An auxiliary officer is a part-time, non-regular, volunteer member of a law enforcement agency who may perform but is not limited to such functions as civil defense, search and rescue, office duties, crowd and traffic control, crime prevention activities, and has only the arrest authority granted a private person as described in Section 95-611 RCM 1947.

Regulations will be sent only for the category "Reserve Officer."

The task force has no plans to advocate a change in the law to allow first and second class cities to form volunteer groups since no support from the police chiefs was evidenced for such action, it was announced during the group's February 17 meeting.

District Court Study—

(Continued from Page 3)

Courts Planner, fewer than 5% of defendants in most districts go to trial. Of the cases involving convictions and disposed as felonies, 70.8% are closed by plea.

The most common reason for dismissals was insufficient evidence to determine guilt (31%), followed by "motion of county attorney" (18%), and "in the interest of justice" (15.24%).

Some difficulties, Griffing said, are that the study does not keep track of an individual from one judicial district sitting in another district, or of repeaters who are then apprehended in a different district. She also said it is hard to draw comparisons with other states and cities from a "first shot" study like this.

Another table shows the largest number of offenses that reach the district courts is drug-related with burglary second. However, the district court has exclusive jurisdiction over drug cases.

Notable with regard to sentences delivered is the high use of suspended sentences in drug cases. Deferred imposition is mandatory for first offense in drug cases.

Guilty pleas in Montana average 77%, which is lower than the national average of 90-95%.

In Montana, whether an offense is a felony or a misdemeanor is not determined until after trial and sentencing. According to the report, "a felony is a crime for which the perpetrator, once adjudged guilty, receives a sentence of confinement in excess of one year, or a suspension of such sentence . . . Shorter sentences, and their suspension or deferral, are considered to be misdemeanors."

The report shows 49% of drug cases, 89% of burglary cases, 85% of theft cases, 86% of forgery cases, and 62% of assault cases are disposed as felonies. Of the 1,443 court cases reported, 997 (69.1%) were disposed as felonies and 446 (30.9%) as misdemeanors.

The report also breaks 1,326 criminal cases into 12 categories from homicide to DWI and goes into detail regarding their outcomes.

Copies of this report are available from Steve Lemmer of the Montana Board of Crime Control.

Legal Research—

(Continued from Page 1)

cludes: James T. Harrison, Chief Justice of the Montana Supreme Court; Don Bjertness, Billings City Judge and a member of the Board; Tom Budewitz, Assistant Attorney General and a member of the Board; Herbert Huennekens, member of the House, Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Council Subcommittee on the Judiciary; Sharon Orr, Office of Native American Programs; Jim Sewell, President of the Montana Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys; Jack Shanstrom, District Judge, First Vice-President of the Montana Judges' Association; and Ronald Smith, President of the Montana Association of County Attorneys.

The group agreed that a tentative proposal for a package plan should be drawn. An assistance package plan should include the following elements: coordination of existing services; manpower assistance, including clerks to judges and a legislatively financed law intern program; and, the establishment of a central research service.

The committee recommended that such a research package should be implemented by a nonprofit corporation or a commission created by joint legislative, judicial, and executive order. Membership on a board of trustees or a commission should be broadly representative of the three branches of government, the county attorneys, public defenders, the state bar, and the law school.

Virginia Griffing, MBCC Courts Planner, will draft the tentative proposal for steering committee consideration.

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Volume 4, Number 3 November-December, 1975

Subgrants Are Awarded; Budget Adjusted

The Board of Crime Control awarded subgrants totaling $168,003.36 during its meeting on December 11 and 12 in Helena. The money was allocated among the categories below as follows:

Post-Graduate Employment	**$11,376.87**
In & Out-of-State Training	**9,875.33**
Defense Training	**11,812.50**
Equipment	**26,129.25**
Juvenile Rehab/Voc. Training	**4,898.25**
Criminal Investigation Lab	**13,937.40**
Courts	**4,103.86**
Local Jails	**14,606.52**
Community Awareness	**20,505.73**
Juvenile Intensive Counseling	**8,005.70**
Communications	**31,051.95**
Statewide Police Information	**11,700.00**

The Board took under consideration several alternatives to the present schedule of Board and Regional Advisory Council meetings.

It was reported that the Montana Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) plan was completed, approved, and sent to Denver. The state CJIS planning subcommittee of the advisory committee is currently rewriting that plan in more comprehensive form in time for the next state legislative session. The plan will furnish guidance for legislation and projects for funding and will move into wider implementation.

The 1976 budget as approved in August was adjusted to reflect the reduced amount of the LEAA grant ($1,858,000). Programs affected were C3 CJS Interns, reduced to $51,000, D1 Equipment, reduced to $70,000, D3 Crime Lab Equipment, reduced to $500. Part E funds were reduced to $200,000. These changes were approved by the Board in December.

SEMINAR FOR WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT SLATED FOR APRIL

The Minnesota Association of Women Police and the International Association of Women Police will present a two-day training seminar for women in law enforcement on April 23 and 24, 1976, at the Sheraton Airport Motor Inn, Bloomington, Minnesota.

The seminar is the first of its kind for the region encompassing the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.

According to LuAn Zuhlsdorf, administrative assistant to the Minneapolis Chief of Police, the seminar will offer both generalized and specialized training, concentrating on "areas where women, in particular, have contributed skills to their departments. The agenda will not only include a wide variety of useful subjects, but interesting, well-informed speakers from around the country."

There is a $25 registration fee. Room accommodations at the seminar headquarters, five minutes from the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, would be $20.50 for

(Continued on page 4)

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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Helena, Montana

Anti-Drug Team Has Impact on Crime

When the drug scene began in Missoula in 1966, that city was known as the "hash capital" of the northwestern United States. Hashish was being brought in from Eastern and African countries and distributed all over this country from Missoula.

Since 1973, however, Missoula is no longer even the drug capital of Montana. According to the Region I Anti-Drug Team, Missoula is still a distribution point, but so are other large cities and also smaller towns. Drugs come into Montana from foreign countries and from other states as well.

The Region I Anti-Drug Team began in 1971 with Sheriff John Moe as director and Lt. Phil Nobis as the officer in charge. Several investigators comprise the team in Missoula; other investigators work out of Kalispell.

The team's targets are the large-scale pusher and some major felonies related to drugs. Team members exchange intelligence among the federal government and other state agencies. Their approach to the drug problem is to view it as big business and not just a trend in society.

And big business it is. What makes the work more difficult is that the targets have great amounts of money at their disposal and use sophisticated techniques. Persons financially involved in legitimate businesses have been known to be backing the drug business, and it is known that organized crime elements are trying to move into the state.

Yet, "illicit drug traffic in itself is 'organized crime,' besides what people think of when they think of organized crime," Lt Nobis said.

In Montana, cocaine traffic is the biggest drug problem. Cocaine and marijuana currently seem to be fashionable. Nobis said, however, that widespread experimentation with drugs, LSD for example, seems to have diminished.

While some folks think of anti-drug team members installing wire taps and lurking behind trees, the team does not operate in quite that way. Team members do, however, perform all types of surveillance and undercover work, buying drugs and collecting intelligence from informants and concerned citizens.

The team is unique in experience, background, and leadership. The director and several of its members have had extensive training in criminal investigation and intelligence. It has the freedom to operate outside Missoula County and in other states at the request of and in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies. It is not hampered by being a bureaucratic or political unit.

The Region I team has an impressive record. In 1972, it made 144-drug related arrests in Region I and 17 outside the region. It seized 30,000 amphetamine tablets from Idaho, hundreds of pounds of marijuana and hash in Missoula, and investigation by the team led to the seizure of 280 pounds of hash in Seattle. The value of the drugs confiscated was over $175,000.

In 1973, team members made 120 drug-related arrests in Missoula County, 41 in the Region outside Missoula County, and 37 outside Region I. That year they seized over $210,000 worth of dangerous drugs just in Region I. Intelligence information and evidence gathered by team members led to important arrests in Canada and a number of other states.

In 1974, 107 drug-related arrests were made in Missoula County and 67 in Region I outside Missoula County. Team members participated in several investigations resulting in arrests and seizure of dangerous drugs in areas of eastern Montana.

Drug-related arrests have also been made in France and in upper New York state as a direct result of the team's investigation. In the latter case, the largest haul ever made in that area resulted in more than 30 arrests of large-scale pushers who did over $5 million worth of business each year. This activity served to cut one of the connections of drugs coming into Montana.

The team prefers to stress the quality of its work, however, and not the size of the haul or number of drug arrests per se.

Confiscated drugs are kept in the evidence locker after analysis. They are retained for six months pending appeal, then destroyed by burning.

The team has made many other types of arrests in the course of its anti-drug activity, such as for assault, parole violation, murder, forgery, felony assault and theft, robbery, and rape.

Through the team, more than 30 Montana law enforcement officers have received field training on the street, receiving extensive instruction in conducting dangerous drug investigations. They are now

(Continued on page 4)

Lt. Nobis and assistant Terry Lambert discuss an investigation

Survey Shows Lawmen Critical of Selves

During the course of the six police-community relations seminars the Board of Crime Control and Public Relations Associates (PRA) held last summer, Ray Fenton of PRA conducted a survey in which he polled the attitudes of the law enforcement officers attending by asking their opinions on a series of statements about law enforcement officers and how they feel their communities see them.

They were asked to rank each statement from "1" (completely disagree) to "7" (completely agree) with the gradations between for various degrees of disagreement or agreement, "4" being the median.

The lawmen gave unanimous agreement to the statement "one policeman gets out of line, and it's smeared all over the newspapers for a week; a hundred guys do a good job and nobody notices."

They also totally concurred with the statement "parents frighten children by threatening to turn them over to the police."

Strong disagreement was given to the statement "even when a police officer tries to make a legitimate arrest, he's surrounded by an angry mob wanting to fight.

Almost total disagreement was given to the statement "policemen can't be expected to keep their tempers when they're called obscene names and threatened."

They gave unanimous disagreement to "police officers shove people around."

They were about evenly divided in their opinions on the following statements:

"Policemen don't blow the whistle on a fellow officer."

"I like police work, but I'm getting out if they don't do something about salaries, and quick."

"The police department can't get any cooperation; people don't care."

Fenton compared the results from the Montana lawmen with those taken nationwide from laymen by the National Council of Christians and Jews and found that law enforcement officers tend to have a lower opinion of themselves than the layman has and tend to be more critical. The laymen's responses were all in the agreement range of 7 to 5 with all the statements.

The laymen gave a "6" rating to the statement "policemen are subjected to brutality and abuse on the part of citizens," while the lawmen gave the statement 40% disagreement. While the lawmen gave 40% disagreement also to "physical force by the police is justified," laymen gave it 70% agreement.

Also, laymen gave 50% agreement to "no problem would exist between police and citizenry if citizens would shape up, complain less and give the police the respect that is due," while the police gave 20% disagreement to the statement.

Police were nearly evenly divided on "people don't respect the police any more," while the laymen felt it to be almost entirely true.

The two groups nearly matched in their opinions of these statements:

"People sweep floors and make more money than I do; if the public wants professional police, they're going to have to pay for them."

"With all the new court decisions and departmental policies, a patrolman is expected to be a constitutional lawyer; one little mistake and the judge turns a criminal loose and a conscientious cop gets a reprimand."

"People these days think they can choose the laws they want to obey or disobey."

Both groups gave those statements moderate to strong agreement.

The 100-plus Montana law enforcement officers were asked "the following problems are said to exist

(Continued on page 4)

Nelsen Attends Guidelines Meeting

Steve Nelsen, MBCC juvenile justice planner, attended an LEAA juvenile justice guidelines meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on November 25 and 26. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify LEAA guidelines on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, set LEAA policy regarding interpretation of the Act for the benefit of state planning agencies (SPAs), and set guidelines for LEAA acceptance of each state's plan for implementation.

Each participating state is required to address four aspects of the delinquency problem: a study of the state's juvenile justice system, an analysis of the system's effectiveness, an analysis of the nature of the delinquency problem, and a description of existing programs for youth.

With this information from each state, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention can gather nationally consistent information on the functioning of the juvenile justice system.

The states were also required to set forth SPA strategy and timetable for meeting FY76 and FY77 JJDP Act requirements.

SURVEY . . .

(Continued from page 3)

in some cities across the country. Which do you feel is the most critical in your department?"

Following are the problems, listed in order from the most to the least serious, in the lawmen's opinion:

1) insufficient manpower
2) internal dissention in police department
3) politics and corruption in police department
4) low morale among police officers
5) unwillingness to change with the times
6) poor chances for advancement within the department
7) low caliber of applicants

From the Great Falls seminar
(Photo courtesy PRA)

Seminar . . .

(Continued from page 1)

single occupancy and $22.50 for double occupancy.

For further information, call or write Sgt. Carolen F. Bailey, St. Paul Police Department, 101 East 10th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (612-291-1111) or LuAn Zuhlsdorf at the same address (612-348-2853).

From the Miles City seminar

Burl Winchester talks about being "OK"

ANTI-DRUG TEAM . . .

(Continued from page 2)

scattered throughout Montana, working for their communities.

The director and team members make frequent appearances before adult and student groups, civic and fraternal organizations and receive support from the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, civic groups, local citizens, and the Board of Crime Control.

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

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SUBGRANTS AWARDED

CHANGES NOTED IN OMNIBUS ACT

During its October 16-17 meeting in Missoula, the Board of Crime Control awarded sub-grants totaling $214,777.22, distributed among the categories below as follows:

Replacement Manpower	$ 1,805.32
Post-Graduate Employment	10,235.61
Juvenile Probation	12,062.27
POST Certified Manpower	5,234.69
In & Out-of-State Training	4,889.59
C.J.S. Interns	7,597.80
Equipment	22,522.62
Juvenile Rehab/Vocational Training	2,639.00
Courts	3,411.60
Juvenile Receiving Center	32,580.00
Local Jails	18,252.84
Consolidation/Special Impact Program	58,144.19
Community Awareness	2,700.00
Youth Development Transition	103.32
Communications	32,598.37

Clayton Bain, Executive Director of POST, presented to the Board the results of a survey he recently made of the state's law enforcement volunteer personnel. The

(Continued on page 4)

Petersen Named to Search Group

Larry Petersen, MBCC Police Planner, was recently appointed by Governor Thomas L. Judge to the SEARCH Group, Inc., of Sacramento, California. Larry was named to the organization's membership group, of which there is one representative from each state and three territories, and four representatives from LEAA. This group is the national policy-setting and decision-making body of the organization.

The organization also has standing committees in the following areas of study: Security and Privacy, Legislative Review, Data Base, Budget and Finance, and Technological Assessment. Larry will be assigned to one of these standing committees.

Various ad hoc and project committees are also in existence at any one time.

As stated in its articles of incorporation, the purposes of the nonprofit SEARCH Group are "to engage in exclusively charitable, scientific, research, literary, or educational activities to improve the administration of justice in the United States, particularly activities that will facilitate and encourage the application of advanced technology to the administration of justice, including the development of prototype systems and

(Continued on page 3)

Petersen

FACILITIES CONSOLIDATION PROGRESSING IN DILLON

The building that will house the city-county consolidated law enforcement facilities in Dillon is nearing completion, according to Beaverhead County Sheriff Buzz Davis, who said he may be able to move his offices in by the first of next year.

The new building is attached to the back of the old courthouse. The main floor will accommodate sheriff's and deputies' offices, squad room, interrogation/interview room, offices for the chief and assistant chief of police, police squad room, offices for the county nurse and extension agent, for justices of the peace, and for the juvenile officer. There is a large multi-purpose room which will be used for such things as driver license examinations and classes, and there are additional offices for storage, report writing, and research. The dispatch room is separate from the front desk and the offices and will contain an all-new radio system, teletype, and TV surveillance equipment.

The basement level holds the jail facilities, including evidence room, shower room for officers, kitchen and pantry, laundry, office for search and rescue, day room for prisoners, visiting room, one eight-man cell, five two-man cells, cells for three adult and three juvenile females, a cell for three male juveniles, a holding tank for eight, a padded cell which holds two, and a completely separate area for six work-release prisoners.

Sheriff Davis said he toured some 60 jails around Montana, and as many as he could in the vicinity of the FBI Academy in Virginia while he was there, in order to gather ideas for the building in Dillon. He feels this facility combines the best features of those he saw.

Two MBCC subgrants funded the TV cameras, electronically operated doors and locks, and the communications equipment.

Region II's Jack Lodell and Sheriff Davis near front entrance of the new structure. Part of the old courthouse is seen at right.

Energy Advisory Council Named

It is no surprise to Montanans that beneath the soil of Montana lie colossal deposits of low-sulphur coal which, according to recent estimates, could meet the total energy needs of the country for decades to come.

Governor Thomas L. Judge has appointed the Montana Energy Advisory Council for the purpose of developing an energy policy for the state.

The Council, consisting of 18 department and division administrators and chaired by Lt. Governor Bill Christiansen, is charged with developing alternative futures for energy production and use in Montana, developing an internally consistent and comprehensive energy conservation and use policy for state government operations, providing for the discussion and formulation of legislation to implement state energy policies, coordinating state energy research programs, and acting as a state clearing-

(Continued on next page)

Prisoners will be driven directly into the jail through this rear entrance to the basement level. The old jail building, at left, is empty, usable for future expansion.

A considerable saving was realized by the use of the old jail's bars and lattices, which will be painted to look like new.

MBCC-PRA SEMINARS COMPLETED

The Board of Crime Control and Public Relations Associates (PRA) of Great Falls held a series of police-community relations seminars between June and September of this year. The locations and dates were: Helena, June 24-25; Missoula, July 9-10; Great Falls, July 23-24; Billings, August 20-21; Glasgow, September 10-11; and Miles City, September 17-18. The seminars showing the highest attendance were Missoula, Great Falls, and Miles City.

Peace officers from city police and county sheriff departments were invited by letter before each seminar. Overall attendance showed an approximately equal balance between police and sheriffs' personnel. Tribal police forces were represented by 10 persons. Others attending included the chairman and coordinator of the Montana Justice Project's Community Crime Prevention task force, probation officers, Missoula CAT manager, and highway patrolmen. A total of 106 persons attended the series.

Ray Fenton of PRA coordinated and moderated the various segments of the program. The format was basically the same for all the seminars. Wally White in Helena, and Bill Erwin in the other locations, demonstrated what kinds of statistical and informational figures and expertise are available through the Board of Crime Control's Bureau of Research and Design. Lectures by lawyers and social workers provided insight into the problems they and law enforcement agencies have and pointed out the need for more exchange of information, particularly between law enforcement and social service agencies.

A panel discussion on "The Community and the Police" inspired very frank conversation among law enforcement personnel and the panelists, who comprised, in each location, a member of the MBCC supervisory board or regional advisory council, a member of the MBCC staff, a male and a female adult community leader, and a high school student leader. Everyone was quite ouspoken — it was the first time many of the peace officers had had such an exchange with citizens who had not been involved with them in lawbreaking activities, and vice versa.

At the evening session of the first day, Burl Winchester of the MSU Extension Service presented a stimulating program entitled "Do We Really Know How to Communicate?" He pointed out very graphically that when one thinks he is communicating, often he is not, and that he often communicates a great deal when he thinks he doesn't. The quality of communication was also discussed.

On the second morning, a local media representative and the MBCC information officer spoke on police-media relations. Bill Yaeger, information officer for the Montana Justice Project, was able to attend several of the seminars and address certain topics from his own experience in broadcasting. It was apparent from this part of the session that there is generally understanding and good rapport between the media and law enforcement, with very few major problems.

Ray Fenton and Larry Petersen (Bill Wolfe in Helena) presented an eye-opening view of the changing role of law enforcement and what experts say will be the state of criminal justice in the year 2000.

The session wound up with a preview of POST and MLEA training films and a discussion and critique by those who attended.

PRA is compiling class notes and lecture and discussion material into book form for distribution to the participants.

Energy Advisory Council—

(Continued from page 2)

house for dissemination of relevant energy policy and research materials.

Mike Lavin, administrator of the Board of Crime Control, is a member of the Council, to which he will provide representation of the criminal justice sector. Bill Wolfe, deputy administrator, is a working delegate on the human resources committee.

With the development of Montana's coal resources and growth of boom town settlements, many social problems arise, among which are crime and delinquency.

The recent experiences of Rosebud County, where Colstrip is located, as far as increased crime is concerned offers a preview of what could occur as development of coal resources increases. The criminal statistics unit of the Board of Crime Control is selectively monitoring the coal resource counties in the state and also studying crime impact in the coal development areas of contiguous states. A discussion of the coal-crime situation is contained in the 1976 comprehensive plan, and the statistics developed are utilized by the Planning Committee of the Board in formulating the annual action programs and budgets.

In the process of designing an energy policy for the state, the Montana Energy Advisory Council will take into account the needs and problems of the criminal justice system and to the degree possible, attempt to meet them. The Council is scheduled to complete its work by May, 1976.

Petersen Named—

(Continued from page 1)

equipment, the development of appropriate plans for the interstate or national implementation of these prototypes, and the creation of a recognized source of technological expertise which can provide assistance to State and Federal governments in the application of technology to justice systems."

Omnibus Act . . .

(Continued from page 1)

survey showed there to be little if any standardization or uniformity regarding equipment furnished the volunteers, issuance of uniforms, badges, firearms, and identification, whether they are sworn or unsworn, or whether they perform only search and rescue services or full law enforcement duties.

Since there is no statute governing the volunteer groups, the Board agreed to the appointment of a task force that will examine the volunteer situation and possibly develop appropriate legislation.

Bain is serving as task force coordinator, with the assistance of Larry Petersen, MBCC Police Planner, and Rob Fulton, coordinator of the Montana Justice Project's Police Task Force. A list of possible task force members, all police and sheriff's personnel, will be submitted to Board Chairman Gordon Browder for approval. The nine-member task force will then hold its first meeting during early December.

Mike Lavin proposed a reorganization of the present SPA task forces for the Board's consideration. Basically, the five current task forces would become three: human resources, material resources, and combined resources. If approved by the Board, the reorganization would go into effect January 1, 1976.

Joe Mulvey, LEAA Regional Administrator, advised the Board of changes in the original Omnibus Act that would be effected by S. 2212, the Administration's bill to continue the 1968 Omnibus Act, which expires next year. The major changes will be:

—to strengthen the wording concerning the fact that it is under the policy direction of the Attorney General

—to list what the grants are for

—to re-emphasize the need for courts improvement and planning

—to create permanent high-crime five-year programs for urban areas

—for those states without any legal remedies, to address the misuse of funds on federal Indian reservations

—to remove the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice from LEAA, place it under control of the Attorney General, and rename it the National Institute of Law and Justice

—to allow the National Institute to do research and development in the area of civil justice

—to allow the National Institute to do research and development to improve and strengthen federal law enforcement and criminal justice activities.

—to amend Part E to allow 100% funding for Indian reservations and tribes, as is presently allowed under Part C

—to modify the legislation to allow LEAA funds to be used for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

—to modify the legislation to include nonprofit organizations under the correctional program

—to modify the legislation to allow the Attorney General to appoint an advisory committee for the LEAA discretionary grant program

—to extend the Act five years, through 1981

The Board's next meeting will be December 11 and 12 in Helena.

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Volume 4, Number 1 July - August, 1975

1976 BUDGET IS ENDORSED

During its summer meeting on August 7 and 8 in Whitefish, the Board of Crime Control reviewed and approved the budgeting of federal funds to be used in implementing the 1976 statewide action plan for improving all levels of the state's criminal justice system. Following are the allocations by category:

Manpower	**$ 271,000**
Training	**209,400**
Education	**110,000**
Equipment	**140,500**
Facilities	**150,000**
Workloads	**5,000**
Operating Standards	**677,600**
Services	**40,000**
Information Services	**348,500**
Part E (For Juvenile Delinquents [Adjudicated] Programs Only)	**209,000**
Grand Total	**$2,161,000**

New Courthouse Dedicated at Crow Agency

August 5, 1975, marked the dedication and grand opening of the new courthouse at Crow Agency. This facility will upgrade the quality of and public participation in the judicial system on the Crow Indian Reservation in years to come.

Prior to this time, there was no courthouse on the 3.500,000 acre reservation. Judges had to hold court in a small office, and there was neither room for the jury nor opportunity for the general public to sit in on controversial cases due to the lack of space.

Funds needed to build the facility were supplied by a discretionary grant from L.E.A.A. in the amount of $80,000, according to project director Carl Venne. Due to bad weather last spring, construction did not start until May, but once begun, it progressed rapidly.

The building will be in use twelve months of the year. Day-to-day operation is the responsibility of the Crow Tribe. Chief Tribal Judge Frederick Knowsgun has his chambers there, and probation and parole officer Marvin Takes The Horse occupies another office. The clerk of the court's office is in the reception area of the building.

(continued on pages 2 and 4)

The courthouse is located in a complex that contains the police station, jail, and rehab center.

Law Enforcement Camp Convenes for Eighth Year

Summertime is camp time, and July 13-19 was the time for the Missoula County Law Enforcement Youth Camp on Seeley Lake. This year some 97 boys aged 9-13 attended the camp, coordinated by Darrel Johnson of the Missoula Police Department. The Law Enforcement camp has been in existence for 8 years.

Boys are invited upon recommendation of their school principals as being those who would most benefit from going to camp. Money to run the camp comes from United Givers, service clubs, organizations, and private individuals. Food is donated or obtained at cost or from government surplus. Counselors and other camp personnel include men from the city police department, sheriff's and fire depart-

(text continued on page 4)

A tug-of-war is more fun when your counselor stands to be the first into the water.

Counselor John Cote demonstrates fly-tying to a group of rapt onlookers.

A partial view of the chambers of Tribal Judge Frederick Knowsgun.

MBCC Indian Criminal Justice Planner Joey Neuman sits in the spectator section of the courtroom looking toward the jury box and the bench.

First Institute Grant in State

On July 28, 1975, L.E.A.A.'s National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice awarded a grant of $10,000 to Graduate Research Fellow Curt T. Griffiths of the University of Montana Sociology Department in Missoula.

This is the first Institute grant awarded in Montana. It will provide support for the writing of a doctoral dissertation by Mr. Griffiths on the overall decision-making process in the juvenile courts, on "the premise that only by an examination of the total organizational environment in which decisions regarding youths are made, can an understanding of the processes at work be achieved."

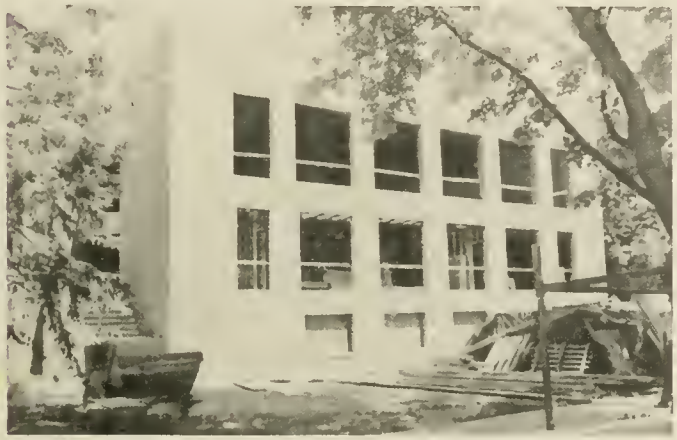
Data will be collected from the files of a juvenile court agency in a western state that is considered to be a model agency with a reputation for being progressive in program and personnel areas. Data will be subjected to extensive statistical analysis and three models of agency decision-making will be developed.

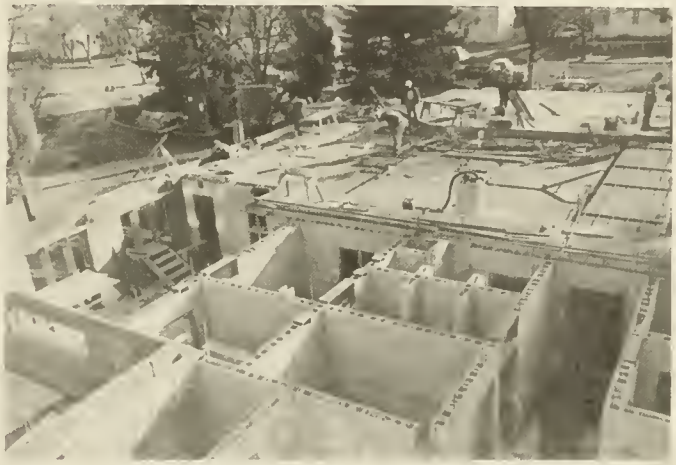
Lake County Courthouse Addition Taking Shape

Despite unfavorable weather, the addition to the Lake County Courthouse in Polson showed considerable progress between November, 1974, (right) and July, 1975 (below). The existing structure will later be renovated.

The ground floor of the addition will house jail cells, kitchen and laundry facilities, radio room, and visiting rooms. Two grants totaling $37,500 from the Board of Crime Control are providing funding for the necessary security equipment. Sheriff's and deputies' offices, drunk tank, i.d./mugging room, and interrogation/booking room will remain in the old section of the ground floor.

The main floor addition will accommodate the





offices of the assessor, county commissioners, clerk, and recorder, and the upper floor of the addition will hold the judge's chambers, law library, county attorney's and deputy county attorney's offices, and a large area for future expansion, according to the plans.

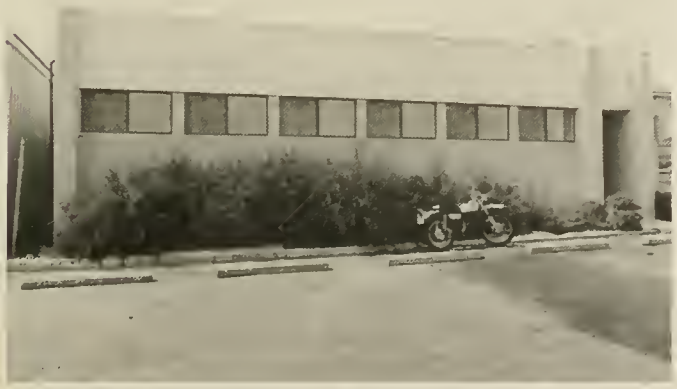
Total square footage of the 3-floor addition is 15,142.

The ground floor addition is scheduled for completion on December 1, 1975. Completion date for the main and upper floor additions is indefinite. The renovation of the old building will begin some time after December 1.

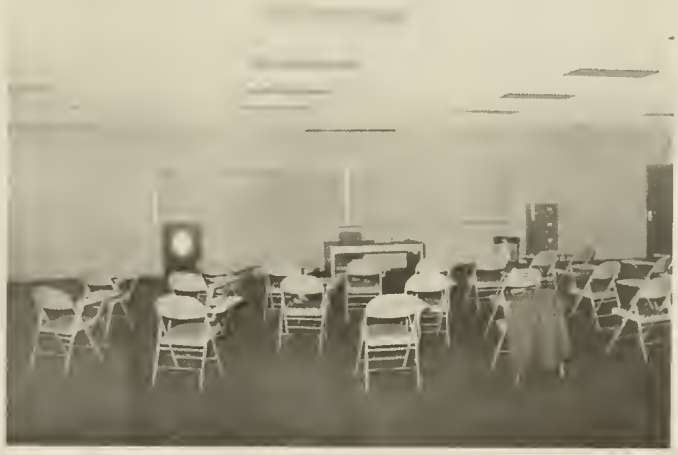
New Training Center for Billings P.D.

Since June, 1975, the Billings Police Department has had a new training facility at its disposal.

Located three miles west of downtown Billings, near the city shop and animal shelter, this building offers a physical training room with equipment for working out, a large classroom which doubles as a briefing room, space for storing training materials and community crime prevention displays, and a recreation room for the officers. This frees up considerable space for other uses in the downtown station. An ample parking area provides space for squad cars and many additional vehicles.



Space for the training center was found between two existing buildings.



A view of the classroom.

Lawmen Express Views at Press Association Convention

The Montana Press Association convened for its 90th annual meeting August 15 and 16 in Great Falls.

One of the features of the meeting was a panel discussion on police-press relations. Serving on the panel were Chief Jack Anderson of the Great Falls P. D., Chief Gerald Dunbar of the Billings P.D., also a member of MBCC's supervisory board, and Pondera County Sheriff Walter Hammermeister. Editor Mike Voeller of the Helena Independent Record was panel chairman.

Regarding newspaper reporting of crime in Montana, Anderson said the papers are demonstrating an accountability they haven't had in previous years. He said it is in the public interest that increasing crime rates and the reasons for them be reported. Dunbar agreed and added he would like to see the papers print more to show that law enforcement is doing the best job it can. Hammermeister felt this would serve to improve public confidence and possibly even help case investigation.

Hammermeister stated it's "worst to try to conceal mistakes to avoid embarrassment." Dunbar said he wants reporters to "print it the way it is, but be fair."

All three men emphasized the need for cooperation on the part of police and press, for the jobs of each side are equally vital. He stated he originally hesitated to trust the press, but now is able to give out even "the finest of details and the papers will print strictly what is proper."

Dunbar stressed the importance of backgrounding reporters on cases so that no privileged or erroneous information is made public.

Hammermeister reminded his questioners that the police have a greater responsibility to the persons involved in a case than they do to the press.

Anderson concluded that the press should be in on every facet of the criminal justice system, not on law enforcement alone, saying, "There's more to it than just the statistics — prosecutions, courts, etc.

Law Enforcement Camp . . .

(continued from page 2)

ments, and the state prison. Some counselors are former campers.

A boy isn't lacking for some way to fill his time — he can do woodburning or decoupage, fish, boat, hike, collect insects, take a class on survival, first aid, backpacking, scuba diving and spear fishing, or participate in the talent contest — in fact, many of the activities end in contests to determine the best effort, and prizes are awarded. Land and water olympics bring out the best competitive spirit in everyone.

New Courthouse . . .

(continued from page 1)

This court facility was intended to serve as a physical reminder to the community of the existence of law and order as well as to encourage the community's interest in the court system and familiarity with court processes.

Sheriff Hammermeister responds to a question from the audience.

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